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Washington, DC 20005-3096

EXAMINER

TRINH, THANH TRUC

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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1795

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03/25/2010

PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No. 10/807,190	Applicant(s) YAMAMOTO ET AL.	
	Examiner THANH-TRUC TRINH	Art Unit 1795	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 15 January 2010.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1,3,4,6,10-13,15,16,21 and 22 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1, 3, 4, 6, 10-13, 15, 16, 21 and 22 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

2. The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham v. John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:

1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.

3. This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

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4. Claims 1, 3-4, 6, 10-11, 13, 15-16, and 21 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Sakata et al. (US 2001/0008295) in view of Kloppel et al. (US 20030170449), Kataoka et al. (US Patent 6133522), and Yamazaki (US patent 4746962), and further in view of Minoru (JP 2002-305212, see machine translation)

Regarding claims 1, 6, 10-11, 13, and 21, as seen in Figures 1-2, Sakata et al. teaches a photovoltaic device comprising a photovoltaic element comprising a first conductivity type of single crystalline silicon semiconductor layer (e.g. 1 as seen in Figures 1-2); a substantially intrinsic non-single-crystalline semiconductor layer (or i-type a-Si layer 2 in Figure 1, 2 and 7 in Figure 2) formed on the first conductivity semiconductor layer; a transparent conductive oxide film (transparent electrode 5 made of ITO, or SnO_2 added In_2O_3 in Figure 1, 5 and 10 in Figure 2 - See paragraphs 0036, 0062), and a collector electrode of Ag (See paragraph 0036). As seen in Figures 1-2, Sakata et al. teaches a surface of the crystalline semiconductor layer (1) is textured so that irregularities of the crystalline semiconductor is higher than the thickness of the transparent conductive oxide film (5) of 600-1500 Angstroms (or 60 nm - 150 nm - See paragraph 0036). Therefore it would have been obvious to have the irregularities of the crystalline semiconductor layer higher than the height of the irregularities on the surface of the transparent conductive oxide film.

The differences between Sakata et al. and the instant claims are the requirements of the transparent conductive oxide (ITO) film having an arithmetic mean deviation of the profile (or mean surface roughness) of not more than about 2 nm and the content of Sn in the transparent conductive oxide is not more than 2 percent by

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weight; a paste electrode formed on the transparent oxide film, wherein the paste electrode contains at least 60 percent by weight and not more than 80 percent by weight of epoxy resin; and an electric wire connected to the paste electrode by solder.

Kataoka et al. teaches a collector electrode (505) formed on the transparent conductive oxide of ITO (504), wherein the silver collector electrode in a form of paste electrode of silver and a resin material (epoxy). (See col. 9 lines 10-29). Kataoka et al. also teaches a copper tab or a tin foil (506a) attaching to the paste electrode 505 by solder. (See col. 9 lines 30-37 or col. 14 lines 37-47). The copper tab or tin foil is corresponding to the instant electric wire.

Minoru teaches a silver conductive paste containing thermosetting resin, wherein the thermosetting resin consist of about 60-80 wt% by weight of epoxy resin (see weight ratio of epoxy to urethane is between 10:2 to 5-10:5 in paragraph 0011 and claim 2) in the blending of epoxy and urethane resin. (See Minoru, paragraph 0011 and claim 2). It is noted that the thermosetting resin of Minoru corresponds to the instant resin binder which consist of urethane and epoxy resin.

Yamazaki teaches a content of SnO_2 (tin oxide) in a transparent conductive oxide electrode of a solar cell is about 1-10 wt% (See col. 6 lines 21-24, or col. 9 line 33-34), or the Sn (e.g. tin) content is about 0.788-7.88 wt%.

Kloppel et al. teaches the transparent conductive oxide film of ITO having an arithmetic mean deviation of the profile (or surface roughness) of less than 1 nm. (See paragraph [0013]). While not explicitly disclosed, "the contact angle of water on the

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surface of the ITO film is at least about 40° and not more than about 74° is an inherent property when the arithmetic mean deviation of the profile (Ra) of the ITO film is in the range of at least 0.5 nm to not more than about 2 nm (see Applicant's specification, page 35 line 23 – Page 36 line 8 and Figure 8). As the surface roughness of transparent conductive oxide film (ITO) in the range of less than 1 nm and, the Examiner considers that the contact angle of water with respect to the surface of the transparent conductive oxide film is at least about 40° and not more than about 74° .

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify to device of Sakata et al. by having the paste electrode of silver and epoxy resin and the electric wire connected to the paste electrode by solder as taught by Kataoka et al. with the silver conductive paste containing 60-80 wt% of epoxy in the mixture of epoxy and urethane as taught by Minoru, and the surface roughness of ITO less than 1 nm (or a contact angle of at least about 40° and not more than about 74° with respect to water) as taught by Kloppel et al; because Kataoka et al. teaches the electric wire such as copper tab 506a is used as an output terminal (See col. 9 lines 30-37 of Kataoka et al.), the silver conductive paste is suitable for collector electrode and equivalent to silver collector electrode (See col. 9 lines 10-29 of Kataoka et al.), wherein the silver conductive paste containing 60-80wt% epoxy would have low stress nature and heat-resistant reliability as taught by Minoru (See paragraph 0024 of Minoru); and because Kloppel et al. teaches it would avoid spikes by having the roughness of the ITO less than 1 nm, thereby enhancing conductivity and adhesion. (See paragraph [0005]-[0006]). In addition, it would have been obvious to one skilled in

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the art to select a range of less than 2 wt% of Sn in the transparent conductive oxide film ITO in the broader range of 0.788-7.88wt% disclosed by Yamazaki, because Yamazaki teaches the entire disclosed range has a suitable utility (e.g. transparent electrode for solar cell). In such combination, the irregularities of the surface of the crystalline semiconductor layer (1), which is higher than the thickness of the transparent conductive oxide of 60-150 nm, would have been obviously higher than the irregularities of the transparent conductive oxide of height of less than 1 nm (or the surface roughness of 1nm).

Regarding claims 3 and 15, as seen in Figures 1-2, Sakata et al. teaches the photovoltaic element further comprising a second conductivity type non-single-crystalline semiconductor layer (or p-type a-Si layer 4) formed on the intrinsic non-single-crystalline (2) and the transparent conductive oxide film (5) is formed on the second conductivity type non-single-crystalline semiconductor layer (4).

Regarding claims 4 and 16, as seen in Figure 2, Sakata et al. teaches the intrinsic non-single-crystalline semiconductor layer (i-type a-Si layers 2 and 7) includes first (2) and second (7) intrinsic non-single-crystalline semiconductors formed on the upper and lower surfaces of the first conductivity type single crystalline semiconductor layer (1), respectively; a second conductivity type non-single crystalline (p-type a-Si layer 4) formed on the upper surface of the first intrinsic non-single-crystalline semiconductor layer (2); a first conductivity type fourth non-single crystalline semiconductor layer (n-type a-Si semiconductor layer 9); and the transparent conductive oxide film (5 and 10 as seen in Figure 2, paragraph 0062) including a first

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transparent conductive oxide film (5) formed on the upper surface of the third non-single crystalline semiconductor layer (4) and a second transparent conductive oxide film (10) formed on the lower surface of the fourth non-single crystalline semiconductor layer (9) .

5. Claims 12 and 22 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Sakata et al. (US 2001/0008295) in view of Kloppel et al. (US 20030170449), Kataoka et al. (US Patent 6133522), Yamazaki (US patent 4746962), and Minoru (JP 2002-305212) as applied to claims 1, 3-4, 6, 10-11, 15-16 and 21 above, and further in view of Morizane et al. (US 2001/0045505)

Modified Sakata et al. teaches a photovoltaic device as set forth above, wherein Kataoka et al. describes a plurality of the photovoltaic elements provided at a prescribed interval and connected in series by electric wires (copper tab and tin foil), wherein the photovoltaic element includes a first paste electrode (formed on the upper surface of photovoltaic element. (See Figures 1 and 5, col. 14 lines 37-47).

Modified Sakata et al. does not teach a second paste electrode formed on the lower surface of the photovoltaic element.

Morizane et al. teaches using a second collector electrode (18). (See Figure 1 and paragraph [0052])

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the device of modified Sakata et al by utilizing the second collector electrode as taught by Morizane et al., because it would enable light to enter

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from both front and rear surfaces. (See paragraph [0051]). In such combination, it would have been obvious that the second collector electrode can be a paste collector electrode like the first collector electrode 505 of Kataoka et al. It also would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to connect the first end of the electric wire (copper tab or tin foil) to the first paste electrode of one cell and the second end of the electric wire to the second paste electrode of another cell as taught by Morizane et al., because in this way the photovoltaic elements are connected in series as taught by Kataoka et al.

6. Claims 1, 3-4, 6, 10-11, 13 and 15-16 and 21 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Sakata et al. (US 2001/0008295) in view of Kataoka et al. (US Patent 6133522), Yamazaki (US patent 4746962) and Kawai (JP 58-56479, see English abstract), and further in view of Minoru (JP 2002-305212, see machine translation)

Regarding claims 1, 6, 10-11, 13, and 21, as seen in Figures 1-2, Sakata et al. teaches a photovoltaic device comprising a photovoltaic element comprising a first conductivity type of single crystalline silicon semiconductor layer (e.g. 1 as seen in Figures 1-2); a substantially intrinsic non-single-crystalline semiconductor layer (or i-type a-Si layer 2 in Figure 1, 2 and 7 in Figure 2) formed on the first conductivity semiconductor layer; a transparent conductive oxide film (transparent electrode 5 made of ITO, or SnO_2 added In_2O_3 in Figure 1, 5 and 10 in Figure 2 - See paragraphs 0036, 0062), and a collector electrode of Ag (See paragraph 0036). As seen in Figures 1-2,

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Sakata et al. teaches a surface of the crystalline semiconductor layer (1) is textured so that irregularities of the crystalline semiconductor is higher than the thickness of the transparent conductive oxide film (5) of 600-1500 Angstroms (or 60 nm - 150 nm - See paragraph 0036). Therefore it would have been obvious to have the irregularities of the crystalline semiconductor layer higher than the height of the irregularities on the surface of the transparent conductive oxide film.

The differences between Sakata et al. and the instant claims are the requirements of the transparent conductive oxide (ITO) film having an arithmetic mean deviation of the profile (or mean surface roughness) of not more than about 2 nm and the content of Sn in the transparent conductive oxide is not more than 2 percent by weight; a paste electrode formed on the transparent oxide film, wherein the paste electrode contains at least 60 percent by weight and not more than 80 percent by weight of epoxy resin; and an electric wire connected to the paste electrode by solder.

Kataoka et al. teaches a collector electrode (505) formed on the transparent conductive oxide of ITO (504), wherein the silver collector electrode in a form of paste electrode of silver and a resin material (epoxy). (See col. 9 lines 10-29). Kataoka et al. also teaches a copper tab or a tin foil (506a) attaching to the paste electrode 505 by solder. (See col. 9 lines 30-37 or col. 14 lines 37-47). The copper tab or tin foil is corresponding to instant electric wire.

Minoru teaches a silver conductive paste containing thermosetting resin, wherein the thermosetting resin consist of about 60-80 wt% by weight of epoxy resin (see weight ratio of epoxy to urethane is between 10:2 to 5-10:5 in paragraph 0011 and claim 2) in

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the blending of epoxy and urethane resin. (See Minoru, paragraph 0011 and claim 2). It is noted that the thermosetting resin of Minoru corresponds to the instant resin binder which consist of urethane and epoxy resin.

Yamazaki teaches a content of SnO_2 (tin oxide) in a transparent conductive oxide electrode of a solar cell is about 1-10 wt% (See col. 6 lines 21-24, or col. 9 line 33-34), or the Sn (e.g. tin) content is about 0.788-7.88 wt%.

Kawai teaches the ITO can be polished to have a smooth surface roughness about 1nm (See English abstract, figures 7 and 8). While not explicitly disclosed, "the contact angle of water on the surface of the ITO film is at least about 40° and not more than about 74° " is an inherent property of the material when the arithmetic mean deviation of the profile (Ra) of the ITO film is in the range of at least 0.5 nm to not more than about 2 nm (see Applicant's pecification, page 35 line 23 – Page 36 line 8 and Figure 8). As the surface roughness of transparent conductive oxide film (ITO) in the range of less than 1 nm and, the Examiner considers that the contact angle of water with respect to the surface of the transparent conductive oxide film is at least about 40° and not more than about 74° .

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify to device of Sakata et al. by having the paste electrode of silver and epoxy resin and the electric wire connected to the paste electrode by solder as taught by Kataoka et al. with the silver conductive paste containing 60-80 wt% of epoxy in the mixture of epoxy and urethane as taught by Minoru, and polishing ITO to have a surface roughness of less than 1 nm (or a contact angle of at least about 40°

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and not more than about 74° with respect to water) as taught by Kawai; because Kataoka et al. teaches the electric wire such as copper tab 506a is used as an output terminal (See col. 9 lines 30-37 of Kataoka et al.), the silver conductive paste is suitable for collector electrode and equivalent to silver collector electrode (See col. 9 lines 10-29 of Kataoka et al.), wherein the silver conductive paste containing 60-80wt% epoxy would have low stress nature and heat-resistant reliability as taught by Minoru (See paragraph 0024 of Minoru); and because Kawai teaches it would increase the efficiency of the solar battery (see abstract of Kawai). In addition, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art to select a range of less than 2 wt% of Sn in the transparent conductive oxide film ITO in the broader range of 0.788-7.88 wt% disclosed by Yamazaki, because Yamazaki teaches the entire disclosed range has a suitable utility (e.g. transparent electrode for solar cell). In such combination, the irregularities of the surface of the crystalline semiconductor layer (1), which is higher than the thickness of the transparent conductive oxide of 60-150 nm, would have been obviously higher than the irregularities of the transparent conductive oxide of height of less than 1 nm (or the surface roughness of 1nm).

Regarding claims 3 and 15, as seen in Figures 1-2, Sakata et al. teaches the photovoltaic element further comprising a second conductivity type non-single-crystalline semiconductor layer (or p-type a-Si layer 4) formed on the intrinsic non-single-crystalline (2) and the transparent conductive oxide film (5) is formed on the second conductivity type non-single-crystalline semiconductor layer (4).

Regarding claims 4 and 16, as seen in Figure 2, Sakata et al. teaches the intrinsic non-single-crystalline semiconductor layer (i-type a-Si layers 2 and 7) includes first (2) and second (7) intrinsic non-single-crystalline semiconductors formed on the upper and lower surfaces of the first conductivity type single crystalline semiconductor layer (1), respectively; a second conductivity type non-single crystalline (p-type a-Si layer 4) formed on the upper surface of the first intrinsic non-single-crystalline semiconductor layer (2); a first conductivity type fourth non-single crystalline semiconductor layer (n-type a-Si semiconductor layer 9); and the transparent conductive oxide film (5 and 10 as seen in Figure 2, paragraph 0062) including a first transparent conductive oxide film (5) formed on the upper surface of the third non-single crystalline semiconductor layer (4) and a second transparent conductive oxide film (10) formed on the lower surface of the fourth non-single crystalline semiconductor layer (9) .

7. Claims 12 and 22 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Sakata et al. (US 2001/0008295) in view of Kataoka et al. (US Patent 6133522), Yamazaki (US patent 4746962) and Kawai (JP 58-56479), and Minoru (JP 2002-305212) as applied to claims 1, 3-4, 6, 10-11, 13, 15-16 and 21 above, and further in view of Morizane et al. (US 2001/0045505)

Modified Sakata et al. teaches a photovoltaic device as set forth above, wherein Kataoka et al. describes a plurality of the photovoltaic elements provided at a prescribed interval and connected in series by electric wires (copper tab and tin foil), wherein the

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photovoltaic element includes a first paste electrode (formed on the upper surface of photovoltaic element. (See Figures 1 and 5, col. 14 lines 37-47).

Modified Sakata et al does not teach a second paste electrode formed on the lower surface of the photovoltaic element.

Morizane et al. teaches using a second collector electrode (18). (See Figure 1 and paragraph [0052])

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the device of modified Sakata et al by utilizing the second collector electrode as taught by Morizane et al., because it would enable light to enter from both front and rear surfaces. (See paragraph [0051]). In such combination, it would have been obvious that the second collector electrode can be a paste collector electrode like the first collector electrode 505 of Kataoka et al. It also would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to connect the first end of the electric wire (copper tab or tin foil) to the first paste electrode of one cell and the second end of the electric wire to the second paste electrode of another cell as taught by Morizane et al., because in this way the photovoltaic elements are connected in series as taught by Kataoka et al.

8. Claims 1, 3-4, 6, 10-11, 13 and 15-16, and 21 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Sakata et al. (US 2001/0008295) in view of Huang

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(US 2004/0087252), Kataoka et al. (US Patent 6133522), and Yamazaki (US patent 4746962), and further in view of Minoru (JP 2002-305212, see machine translation)

Regarding claims 1, 6, 10-11, 13, and 21, as seen in Figures 1-2, Sakata et al. teaches a photovoltaic device comprising a photovoltaic element comprising a first conductivity type of single crystalline silicon semiconductor layer (e.g. 1 as seen in Figures 1-2); a substantially intrinsic non-single-crystalline semiconductor layer (or i-type a-Si layer 2 in Figure 1, 2 and 7 in Figure 2) formed on the first conductivity semiconductor layer; a transparent conductive oxide film (transparent electrode 5 made of ITO, or SnO_2 added In_2O_3 in Figure 1, 5 and 10 in Figure 2 - See paragraphs 0036, 0062), and a collector electrode of Ag (See paragraph 0036). As seen in Figures 1-2, Sakata et al. teaches a surface of the crystalline semiconductor layer (1) is textured so that irregularities of the crystalline semiconductor is higher than the thickness of the transparent conductive oxide film (5) of 600-1500 Angstroms (or 60 nm - 150 nm - See paragraph 0036). Therefore it would have been obvious to have the irregularities of the crystalline semiconductor layer higher than the height of the irregularities on the surface of the transparent conductive oxide film.

The differences between Sakata et al. and the instant claims are the requirements of the transparent conductive oxide (ITO) film having an arithmetic mean deviation of the profile (or mean surface roughness) of not more than about 2 nm and the content of Sn in the transparent conductive oxide is not more than 2 percent by weight; a paste electrode formed on the transparent oxide film, wherein the paste

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electrode contains at least 60 percent by weight and not more than 80 percent by weight of epoxy resin; and an electric wire connected to the paste electrode by solder.

Kataoka et al. teaches a collector electrode (505) formed on the transparent conductive oxide of ITO (504), wherein the silver collector electrode in a form of paste electrode of silver and a resin material (epoxy). (See col. 9 lines 10-29). Kataoka et al. also teaches a copper tab or a tin foil (506a) attaching to the paste electrode 505 by solder. (See col. 9 lines 30-37 or col. 14 lines 37-47). The copper tab or tin foil corresponds to instant electric wire.

Minoru teaches a silver conductive paste containing thermosetting resin, wherein the thermosetting resin consist of about 60-80 wt% by weight of epoxy resin (see weight ratio of epoxy to urethane is between 10:2 to 5-10:5 in paragraph 0011 and claim 2) in the blending of epoxy and urethane resin. (See Minoru, paragraph 0011 and claim 2). It is noted that the thermosetting resin of Minoru corresponds to the instant resin binder which consist of urethane and epoxy resin.

Yamazaki teaches a content of SnO_2 (tin oxide) in a transparent conductive oxide electrode of a solar cell is about 1-10 wt% (See col. 6 lines 21-24, or col. 9 line 33-34), or the Sn (e.g. tin) content is about 0.788-7.88 wt%.

Huang teaches the transparent conductive oxide film of ITO can be polished to have a smooth surface with surface roughness of less than 1.5 nm (See paragraph 0018), and particularly 0.87 nm (see paragraph 0021). While not explicitly disclosed, "the contact angle of water on the surface of the ITO film is at least about 40° and not

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more than about 74° is an inherent property of the material when the arithmetic mean deviation of the profile (Ra) of the ITO film is in the range of at least 0.5 nm to not more than about 2 nm (See Applicant's specification, page 35 line 23 – Page 36 line 8 and Figure 8). As the surface roughness of transparent conductive oxide film (ITO) in the range of less than 1 nm and, the Examiner considers that the contact angle of water with respect to the surface of the transparent conductive oxide film is at least about 40° and not more than about 74° .

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify to device of Sakata et al. by having the paste electrode of silver and epoxy resin and the electric wire connected to the paste electrode by solder as taught by Kataoka et al. with the silver conductive paste containing 60-80 wt% of epoxy in the mixture of epoxy and urethane as taught by Minoru, and the surface roughness of ITO less than 1 nm (or a contact angle of at least about 40° and not more than about 74° with respect to water) as taught by Huang; because Kataoka et al. teaches the electric wire such as copper tab 506a is used as an output terminal (See col. 9 lines 30-37 of Kataoka et al.), the silver conductive paste is suitable for collector electrode and equivalent to silver collector electrode (See col. 9 lines 10-29 of Kataoka et al.), wherein the silver conductive paste containing 60-80wt% epoxy would have low stress nature and heat-resistant reliability as taught by Minoru (See paragraph 0024 of Minoru); and because Huang teaches it would decrease leakage current, improve efficiency and increase service life of the device (see paragraph 0018). In addition, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art to select a range of less than 2 wt% of

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Sn in the transparent conductive oxide film ITO in the broader range of 0.788-7.88 wt% disclosed by Yamazaki, because Yamazaki teaches the entire disclosed range has a suitable utility (e.g. transparent electrode for solar cell). In such combination, the irregularities of the surface of the crystalline semiconductor layer (1), which is higher than the thickness of the transparent conductive oxide of 60-150 nm, would have been obviously higher than the irregularities of the transparent conductive oxide of height of less than 1 nm (or the surface roughness of 1nm).

Regarding claims 3 and 15, as seen in Figures 1-2, Sakata et al. teaches the photovoltaic element further comprising a second conductivity type non-single-crystalline semiconductor layer (or p-type a-Si layer 4) formed on the intrinsic non-single-crystalline (2) and the transparent conductive oxide film (5) is formed on the second conductivity type non-single-crystalline semiconductor layer (4).

Regarding claims 4 and 16, as seen in Figure 2, Sakata et al. teaches the intrinsic non-single-crystalline semiconductor layer (i-type a-Si layers 2 and 7) includes first (2) and second (7) intrinsic non-single-crystalline semiconductors formed on the upper and lower surfaces of the first conductivity type single crystalline semiconductor layer (1), respectively; a second conductivity type non-single crystalline (p-type a-Si layer 4) formed on the upper surface of the first intrinsic non-single-crystalline semiconductor layer (2); a first conductivity type fourth non-single crystalline semiconductor layer (n-type a-Si semiconductor layer 9); and the transparent conductive oxide film (5 and 10 as seen in Figure 2, paragraph 0062) including a first transparent conductive oxide film (5) formed on the upper surface of the third non-single

crystalline semiconductor layer (4) and a second transparent conductive oxide film (10) formed on the lower surface of the fourth non-single crystalline semiconductor layer (9) .

9. Claims 12 and 22 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Sakata et al. (US 2001/0008295) in view of Huang (US 2004/0087252), Kataoka et al. (US Patent 6133522), and Yamazaki (US patent 4746962), and Minoru (JP 2002-305212) as applied to claims 1, 3-4, 6, 10-11, 13, 15-16 and 21 above, and further in view of Morizane et al. (US Application Publication 20010045505)

Modified Sakata et al. teaches a photovoltaic device as set forth above, wherein Kataoka et al. describes a plurality of the photovoltaic elements provided at a prescribed interval and connected in series by electric wires (copper tab and tin foil), wherein the photovoltaic element includes a first paste electrode (formed on the upper surface of photovoltaic element. (See Figures 1 and 5, col. 14 lines 37-47).

Modified Sakata et al. does not teach a second paste electrode formed on the lower surface of the photovoltaic element.

Morizane et al. teaches using a second collector electrode (18). (See Figure 1 and paragraph [0052])

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the device of Sakata et a. in view of Huang, Kataoka et al., Yamazaki and Minoru by utilizing the second collector electrode as taught by Morizane et al., because it would enable light to enter from both front and rear surfaces.

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(See paragraph [0051]). In such combination, it would have been obvious that the second collector electrode can be a paste collector electrode like the first collector electrode 505 of Kataoka et al. It also would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to connect the first end of the electric wire (copper tab or tin foil) to the first paste electrode of one cell and the second end of the electric wire to the second paste electrode of another cell as taught by Morizane et al., because in this way the photovoltaic elements are connected in series as taught by Kataoka et al.

Response to Arguments

10. Applicant's arguments filed on January 15, 2010 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

11. Applicant argues that Kataoka discloses a list of components in a binder resin and Minoru discloses a hardener in the composition of the conductive paste, thus none of the reference discloses the claimed limitation that the binder resin contains only the epoxy resin and the urethane resin. However, Applicant's argument is not deemed to be persuasive. First of all, Minoru clearly states the thermosetting resin contains only epoxy resin and urethane as seen in paragraph 0011. The thermosetting resin of Minoru corresponds to the instant binder resin. Furthermore, even though Minoru discloses a hardener (or a curing agent), this curing agent will react with the epoxide group and become part of the epoxy resin so that the epoxy can function as an adhesive. (This concept is clearly explained in "Making Epoxy Resins" taught by website <http://pslc.ws/macrog/eposyn.htm>)

Conclusion

12. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

13. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to THANH-TRUC TRINH whose telephone number is (571)272-6594. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:30 am - 5:00 pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Basia Ridley can be reached on 571-272-1453. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you

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have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

TT

3/2/2010

/Basia Ridley/
Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 1795